

## MORE BRITISH STEAMSHIPS SENT TO THE BOTTOM

Principal Loss Is That of the Liner Minneapolis, 13,543 Tons, Formerly Trans-Atlantic Passenger Ship.

### CREW IS PROBABLY LOST

The St. Cecilia of Portland, Me., Is Also Announced by Lloyds in Dover Despatch as Having Been Sunk—The Fenay Bridge Third Unfortunate.

London, March 26.—Three more British steamships have been sent to the bottom, presumably by German submarines. They are the Minneapolis, which was plying between American ports and London, the St. Cecilia on a voyage from Portland, Me., for London, and the Fenay Bridge, bound from Philadelphia to Hull. The crews of the St. Cecilia and Fenay Bridge were rescued. The fate of the crew of the Minneapolis is not known.

Marseilles, March 26.—The British liner Minneapolis was sunk in the Mediterranean last Wednesday by a submarine, according to Captain Bibby of the British steamer Leicestershire, which has arrived here from Ramroon. Captain Bibby reports that while in the Mediterranean last Wednesday he received a wireless call for help from the Minneapolis, which said that the steamer had just been torpedoed and was sinking.

The Leicestershire went at full speed to the assistance of the Minneapolis, but arrived too late, the vessel having sunk. The fate of the crew was not known to Captain Bibby.

The Minneapolis was a steamer of 13,543 tons gross. She was built in 1906 at Belfast and was owned by the Atlantic Transport company. Late shipping records do not give the movements of the vessel, which probably was in the British government's service. Prior to the sinking the Minneapolis plied between American ports and London.

The Minneapolis, after the Minnesota, was the largest of the "Minnie" steamers in the Atlantic transport line. She was built in 1900 and carried passengers as well as freight. The steamer was a popular one with the seagoing public.

The Minneapolis was one of the steamers which did rescue work when the ram liner steamer Volturo was burned at sea in 1913. Thirty persons from the liner were taken into Gravesend by the Minneapolis.

London, March 26.—The British steamer St. Cecilia from Portland, Me., March 11 for London, has been sunk, according to a despatch to Lloyds from Dover. The crew was saved.

The steamer St. Cecilia was a comparatively new vessel, having been built at Greenock in 1913. She was owned by the Saint Brides Steamship company of Glasgow.

## GRACE TEIPER TOLD OF MOTHER'S DEATH

Survivor of Buffalo Tragedy Receives News as a Shock—Able to Leave Hospital.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 23.—Miss Grace J. Teiper was told this evening for the first time that her mother and brother, Frederick, were dead, the victims of a murderous attack while riding on Orchard Park to Buffalo in the family automobile on the night of January 30 and that the injuries which have kept her in the hospital for six weeks were inflicted by the murderer. She was not told that another brother, John Edward Teiper, is in the county jail charged with the crime.

When Miss Teiper was taken to the hospital from the Orchard Park road, surgeons said she would die. Her skull was fractured in five places. Yesterday she was pronounced surgically well and able to leave the hospital. Her future actions probably will be controlled by the wishes of the district attorney, it was said.

## WILL FIGHT THOSE WHO CALL HIM SHIRKER

English Clergyman Will Don Boxing Gloves with Any of His Critics.

London, March 23.—A challenge to don the boxing gloves with all individuals who have been calling him a shirker in the present crisis has been made by the vicar of the Somerset mining village of Coleford, near Bath, the Rev. J. H. Evans. He has been receiving anonymous letters urging him to practice what he preaches and join the army.

Here are his own words in his parish magazine: "The vicar of this parish has hit upon the following measures to meet his own case: 'In school, college and curate days he was supposed to defend himself ably in the boxing ring, and does not remember being beaten under fairly equal conditions.' He is now ready to put on the gloves with any of those unknown persons if they will reveal their identity in public. Further, in order to relieve any likely minor-recruit who may have a conscientious reason, as for instance, the support of a widowed mother, he is not ashamed or afraid, but willing to take

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC GREAT ECONOMIC WASTE

Philadelphia, March 23.—The liquor traffic was bitterly arraigned as the greatest economic waste in the United States by the Rev. George Craig Stewart, L. H. D., of Evanston, Ill., at the Lenten service in the Garrick theatre.

"The liquor traffic," he said, "costs us three times as much as meat, five times as much as shoes, seven times as much as tea and coffee, 10 times as much as our public schools and 50 times as much as teachers of the Gospel. It costs us \$7,000,000 to care for the inmates of our almshouses and 75 per cent of them are there either directly or indirectly from drink.

"Our criminals cost us \$60,000,000 and 75 per cent of crime can be traced to drink. It costs us more than \$13,000,000 to care for the insane, and 60 per cent of the insanity can be traced directly or indirectly to drunkenness.

"Drunkenness and slavery—the two great causes of the fall of Rome—are threatening our national life," Mr. Stewart added. "The slavery of race, however, is no longer slavery of race, but white slavery."

## UNPRECEDENTED AMOUNT OF GOLD IN HOLLAND

Dutch Banks Reduce Depositors' Interest Rate to 1/2 per Cent.

Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 23.—As evidence of the unprecedented amount of gold now held in Holland, it is noted that the Dutch banks have reduced the rate of interest paid to depositors from one and one-half to one-half per cent. This is the lowest figure ever known in Holland.

In ordinary times, the surplus money in Holland would be promptly absorbed by the purchase of foreign securities, but Dutch investors have of late been deterred from this by the fluctuations in exchange on London.

The latest return of the Netherlands bank shows that it now holds \$36,000,000 in gold, as against an average of about \$30,000,000 before the war. Moreover, this does not include a large sum held in New York for its account. In ordinary circumstances it would not suit the Netherlands bank to hold its gold abroad, for by Dutch law it can only issue notes against such deposits to an equivalent amount, while against gold in its own vaults it can issue notes to five times the amount.

Edgar Poe Sittes, famous hymn writer, passes 80th birthday at Cape May, N. J. Mrs. Alice Bailey, 92, who placed 2,500 quilts in last 50 years, dies in Washington.

## MEXICAN BANDITS MURDER THREE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Douglas, Ariz., March 24.—Three Americans, two women and one man, were killed near Gibson's line ranch on the Mexico-New Mexico boundary line, eight miles west of Columbus, N. M., between four and five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, presumably by Mexicans, according to the story brought here by a party of five Douglas people, who said they arrived on the scene shortly after the bodies had been removed by soldiers.

A command of United States soldiers stationed at the Gibson ranch was said to have crossed the line in pursuit of the slayers.

Samuel Collins, automobile dealer; Mr. and Mrs. Russell T. Childers, Miss Lottie Kilninski and Edward Freeman, all of Douglas were the automobileists who told of the alleged killing. The names of the persons said to have been killed were not learned. According to the story told to-night by the party, the four motorists had been to El Paso on a pleasure trip. They decided they would visit Columbus to view the ruins left by the raid of Villa's men instead of returning here through Deming and Lordsburg, N. M.

After leaving Columbus Wednesday afternoon they were stopped at Hermann by the railroad section foreman, they said, who warned them that something was wrong at the Gibson ranch, a few miles farther on. He said he had been watching through a pair of binoculars and had seen a mounted band of 20 or more men, supposedly Mexican bandits, cross the border near the ranch and ride to a water hole a mile and a half north.

After watering their horses, they rode back across the line. He added that within a short time a number of troops of the 12th cavalry had come to the ranch house and moved about in an excited manner.

The automobilists proceeded toward the ranch, but before they had arrived they were accosted by a cavalryman, who advised them to come to the ranch house immediately, so that the detachment could afford them protection. They were guarded at the house all night by seven troops who had arrived from Hatch, N. M. In response to the alarm given when the three bodies had been found.

The five civilians passed a sleepless night, sitting in the car while the soldiers crouched around them in a pouring rain, on guard. The soldiers told them that the bodies of two women and a man had been found in an automobile.

## DR. G. P. CONN DEAD; SURGEON OF 12TH VT.

Concord, N. H., March 24.—Dr. Granville Priest Conn of this city, formerly Surgeon of the New Hampshire Medical society and member of the State railroad commission, died to-day at Waverly, Pa., according to word received here. He was 84 years of age. In the Civil War he was assistant surgeon of the 12th Vermont regiment and later commanded and edited a history of New Hampshire surgeons in that war.

## HAS EIGHT CHILDREN

Mrs. P. Rehkamp, 204 Herman St., Covington, Ky., writes: "I have been using Foley's Honey and Tar for nearly two years and can find no better cough syrup. I have eight children and give it to all of them. They were subject to cough from babies on. It is a safe and reliable medicine. J. W. O'Sullivan."

## "VERDUN HAS WIDER APPLICATION THAN NAME OF FORTRESS"

Since 1792 It Has Been a Synonym for the Courageous Defense of France.

Paris, March 23.—History has repeated itself with curious fidelity in detail in the struggle for Verdun and in some of its sidelights. In 1592 as in 1914 the French approached the fortress by way of Longwy and in the same month of August, in 1592 as well as in 1914, Longwy fell after two days' bombardment. The Duke of Brunswick avoided the armies of the Marquis de Lafayette and de Luckner in 1792, and marched on Verdun as did the Crown Prince in 1914. In 1592 as in 1914, the King of Prussia was a spectator of the assault. Then as in 1914, the Prussians took the route by Ormont and Haumont, and approached the stronghold in exactly the same sector as in 1914.

Goethe related the passage of the troops through Samogneux August 30, 1792, to bivouac at Bras, just south of the Cote de Poliers (Pepper Hills), the object of furious German assaults in 1914. Elan, Manoeuvres, as well as Samogneux were the scenes of operations and would, as to-day, have figured in the official communiqué of the revolutionary government had there been such a thing.

In 1792 as in 1914, France was unprepared for war. Legislation had neglected to supply war material; Verdun was armed with only four pieces of heavy artillery and had a garrison of only 2,000 men; then as to-day the cry was "more cannon—more ammunition"; that was the demand made to the revolutionary leaders by Lieutenant-Colonel Galland, commanding the fortresses. His cry was heard and he obtained the privilege of fighting in the ranks.

Nicolas Joseph Beaupreire, who succeeded him, went to his post like a man approaching suicide. "Assure the legislative corps," he wrote, "that when the enemy has become master of Verdun, Beaupreire shall have caused it to live." The legislative assembly, impressed by the fall of Longwy, sent 3,000 rifles to Verdun—too late. The Prussian commander had occupied the place "in the name of Louis XVI," and Beaupreire shot himself.

The Prussians held Verdun in 1792 just long enough for Kellermann and Dumouriez to organize a counter attack. Verdun had 140 pieces of cannon and was garrisoned by 6,000 troops in 1870. It was again in the month of August that the Prussians poured into the Argonne, 122 years almost day for day, after the surrender of the place to the Duke of Brunswick and the suicide of Beaupreire.

The fortress had elements of both strength and weakness then in the estimation of so good an authority as Marshal von Moltke himself. "Thanks to its high walls and its deep ditches filled with water," he said, "Verdun was in a state to resist an assault absolutely. On the other hand it was surrounded and dominated on all sides by heights at the feet of which were villages and vineyards permitting the besiegers to approach very close to the exterior works."

None of the forts of 1814-15-16 existed in 1870. The interior fortress had to rely upon its own strength. That the heroism of the garrison was equal to that of the men who recaptured Douaumont, von Moltke himself testifies in his memoirs. "During the night of October 15," he wrote, "while the wind blew a hurricane, the advance guards on the Hayvaux hill were surprised and the guns of our battery spiked. The 28th there was an even more important moment for the garrison. The French climbed the Mount Saint Michael, north of the fortress, destroyed the parapets and shelters from which we were able to withdraw our guns. Another detachment attacked the Hayvaux hill again and put out of action the guns posted there. The French then advanced on the heights of the wooded grounds. Then as to-day the assailants required reinforcements to reduce the valiant defenders of Verdun. A great difference between 1870 and to-day is that while the losses were 91 to 700 per day, they now run into the tens of thousands.

Verdun, situated in 1870 just over a hundred miles from the front, was reinforced in men and guns that came to the Prussians after the fall of Metz. The name of "Verdun" as it is pronounced to-day in every household in France is a concentrated expression of all the higher sentiments of the gallant race. There is the tenderness of an affection little suggestive of the coldness of stone and mortar; there is veneration for a superior force that may be counted upon; there are pride, gratitude and reassurance. For "Verdun" has a wider application than the name of a fortress; to the French it means the army as well as the town, and the army as well as the mountains, that modern science has rendered useless.

## RUTLAND COUNTY CASES DISPOSED OF QUICKLY

Three Jury Cases Disposed Of in First Nine Days' Session.

Rutland, March 23.—Judge Frank L. Fish and the members of the county bar are making an unusual record in disposing of cases early in the present term of court. Although the session has so far lasted only nine days, three cases have been tried by jury and a fourth is well under way.

The case before the court now is a \$3,000 negligence suit in which Thomas Gonyea of this city is damages from his brother, Frank A. Gonyea, and Frederick H. Remington, a well-known building contractor, who, two years ago, conducted a furniture store here under the name Gonyea & Remington. Thomas Gonyea fell down an elevator shaft and sustained a broken leg among other injuries. He declares that a concerted condition about the elevator door caused the accident.

## U. S. MANUFACTURERS DOUBLED SINCE 1900

In Manufactures Exported This Country Leads the World.

New York, March 24.—Manufacturers in the United States have doubled in value since 1900 to an analysis of the 1915 census returns that far published made by the foreign trade department of the National City bank and given out to-day. These figures show that the total output for 1914, the year covered by the 1915 census, will aggregate \$1,000,000,000 as compared with less than \$500,000,000 shown by the census of 1900.

The compilation shows that the manufacturers of the United States now are double those of any other country in the world. Germany's output in the year preceding the outbreak of the war was less than \$1,000,000,000, while those of Great Britain in 1907, the latest returns available, were about \$800,000,000. Those of France probably are about the same as Great Britain's.

## GERMAN AIRSHIP SHEDS RAIDED BY ENGLISH PLANES

Squadron of Cruisers and Destroyers Also Assists in Attack on Station in Schleswig-Holstein.

DAMAGE TO BOTH CONTENDERS

## DARING RESCUE OF A RUTLAND BABY

Rutland, March 24.—An incident of the fire which destroyed the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Tuttle here to-day, was the daring rescue of their little son, Charles, from an upper story bedroom by George Pagnieu. The latter not only risked his life by making his way through the burning house but he took a further chance by leaping from the shed roof to the ground 20 feet below with the youngster in his arms. The Tuttle, who occupied the house with Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Jerome, lost most of their household goods.

The fire started from an overheated furnace and, although soon discovered, had reached the roof by the time firemen arrived from a station only a few hundred feet away.

Pagnieu was in the cellar and with Mrs. Sarah Smith, a domestic, hurried to the bedroom through a hallway so hot that the woman's hair was singed. Reaching the stairs they found their escape by the stairs cut off by flames and had to resort to the window. Mrs. Tuttle's hair was also slightly singed in getting out down stairs.

Hooker Property Sold. Brattleboro, March 24.—John B. Manley bought to-day the Hooker property at the corner of Main and High streets. He will build this spring on the rear of the lot a four-story building for automobile display and storage. The property has a frontage of 150 feet on Main street and is nearly 300 feet deep. It is considered one of the best Main street properties.

Last of public relief pots in Mexico City for succoring poor closed owing to betterment of conditions.

Bethlehem Steel corporation's payroll is four times what it was in 1911.

## VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD READY FOR FIELD SERVICE

So Adjutant-General Tillotson Declares at Conclusion of the Annual Inspection.

The annual federal inspection of the Vermont National Guard was completed Saturday by First Lieut. John C. Waterman of the Seventh U. S. Infantry. He was accompanied on the inspection tour by Adjutant-General Tillotson of St. Albans and Col. Ira L. Reeves of Northfield. They visited the stations of all the 12 infantry companies and inspected both equipment and personnel.

General Tillotson said to a Free Press reporter before leaving Burlington for his home at St. Albans: "The regiment is well equipped and trained for field service, and is in a more efficient condition than I have ever seen it. The strength is above what it has ever been before at this time of the year. There are now upon the rolls about 800 officers and men. Over 90 per cent were present at the inspection. The companies were practically all accounted for. Company 1 of Brattleboro was the only company having 100 per cent attendance. Several of the companies are already full and have waiting lists. We found the men everywhere taking a deep interest in the work, serious minded, and ready to respond to any demand that may be made upon them."

There is also a marked increase in public interest. Nearly all the inspections were attended by representative men of the community. A large per cent of the men of each company have already received the anti-typhoid treatment. The serum is furnished by the government and local doctors are administering it free of charge.

"The regiment is proficient in target practice. Practically every man fired the prescribed courses in the 1915 season. There are now qualified 225 sharpshooters in the regiment, or nearly 1 in 3.

"The Vermont National Guard is ready when called."

Washington, March 26.—In answer to Congressmen's inquiry regarding the availability of the militia for immediate service on the border of Mexico, Adjutant-General Cole to-day informed him that 7,500 officers and men of the Massachusetts National Guard were ready for immediate service.

The cavalry, artillery and signal troops are equipped to their full complement and have men on the waiting list, and but very few vacancies exist in the infantry and artillery branches. These vacancies, according to General Cole, could be filled promptly by the numerous former members who would offer their services in the event of war. Adjutant-General Cole's telegram reads: "Seventy-two hundred officers and men of the national guard or land forces are ready for immediate service, as follows: "Five regiments, one battalion infantry (4700), 12 companies coast artillery (950), one regiment field artillery (800), one squadron cavalry (275), additional headquarters or detachments (35). There are no vacancies in enlisted personnel of cavalry, signal troops, sanitary troops, and these outfits have waiting lists. The ranks of the infantry and field artillery are practically full, with sufficient exemptions offering their services in case of call to completely fill them up."

## GERMAN AIRSHIP SHEDS RAIDED BY ENGLISH PLANES

Squadron of Cruisers and Destroyers Also Assists in Attack on Station in Schleswig-Holstein.

DAMAGE TO BOTH CONTENDERS

## English Lose Three Airships and Destroyer and Germans Two Patrol Boats—Violent Bombardment Northwest of Verdun Continues.

London, March 26.—Three British aeroplanes which took part in a raid on German airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein yesterday are missing. Two German patrol vessels were sunk and a British destroyer is believed to have been lost.

The following official statement was issued to-night: "An attack by British seaplanes was delivered yesterday morning upon German airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein, eastward of the Island of Sylt. The seaplanes were conveyed to their rendezvous close to the German coast by an escorting force of light cruisers and destroyers under Commodore Tyrwhitt.

"Three of the seaplanes which took part in the attack are missing. The destroyer Medusa was in collision with the destroyer Laverock and it is feared that in the stormy weather which prevailed last night the Medusa may have been lost, but no misgivings are felt as to the safety of the crew. Two German armed patrol vessels were sunk by our destroyers.

No detailed report has yet been received, but from Danish press messages it would appear that this operation, which was carried out within the enemy's waters, achieved its object."

Despatches from Esbjerg, Denmark, to the Heringskøbenhavn correspondent, report a great naval battle between the German and British fleets some three miles off the Grandsly Lightship at mid-day to-day.

The despatch adds that Tondern, in Schleswig-Holstein, has been bombed by five aeroplanes. A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says the German armed travelers sunk by the British outside Sylt harbor were named Braunschweig and Otto Rudolf.

Berlin, March 26 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Not less than three British hydroaeroplanes, among them a fighting aeroplane, were brought down to-day by German guns on and about the Island of Sylt, during an air raid on northern Schleswig, according to a German official communication issued to-night.

Bombs dropped in the district of Hoyer water gate did no damage, says the statement. "From two ships, which were accompanied by a cruiser squadron and a flotilla of destroyers, five English hydroaeroplanes started yesterday morning for an attack against the German aeronaute establishment in north Schleswig.

"Not less than three of them, among which was a fighting aeroplane, were forced down by the defensive service on and about the Island of Sylt. The inmates of the machines, who were taken as prisoners, are four English officers and one non-commissioned officer.

"Bombs were only thrown in the district of the Hoyer water gate. No damage was done."

London, March 26.—The violent bombardment northwest of Verdun in the region of Malancourt continues, while to the north of the fortress and in the Woëvre region in the east, intermittent cannonading is still in progress. No infantry attacks have been launched by the Germans except to the southeast of Fort Douaumont, where Berlin reports a hand-to-hand encounter, with the advantage on the side of the Germans.

The French in the Argonne forest are keeping up their bombardments of German positions. Considerable artillery activity on the part of the French also has been shown in the Vosges.

The explosion of a French mine in this region inflicted heavy losses on the French, according to Berlin. The German position was not impaired by the explosion.

On the Russian front the Germans attempted an offensive in the region of Jacobstadt, but were repulsed, while the Russians captured a German trench in the region of Divinsk. Heavy fighting is still going on in the lake region southeast of Dyvinsk. Here Berlin says the Russian attack broke down.

Storms in the mountain regions of the Austro-Italian lines have impeded operations, but bombardments are continuing on the Isonzo front.

In the coastal region of the Russo-Turkish war theatre the Russians are making good progress against the Turks and also further south in the Lake Van region have thrown their lines still further forward.

REV. JESSE BRUSH DIES.

Father of Rev. George Brush, Trinity Church, Shelburne, Was 86.

Shelburne, March 24.—The Rev. Jesse Brush, D. D., father of the Rev. George Robert Brush, rector of Trinity Church, Shelburne, died at his son's home this morning, aged 85 years. Dr. Brush was born at West Hills, Long Island, June 11, 1830. He was graduated from New York University at the head of his class in 1854, studied law and was admitted to practice, continuing in the practice of law for one year. In 1858 he entered the Union Theological Seminary and was admitted to the Presbyterian ministry. In 1859 he married Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Harvey and Althea Newcomb, who died October 24, 1914, and was for 20 years thereafter settled over parishes in the States of New York and Connecticut. In 1881 Dr. Brush studied for holy orders in the Episcopal Church and was received by Bishop Williams of Connecticut.

He served as rector of Grace Church, Saybrook, Conn., 1881-1883; St. Paul's,

Mayville, N. Y., 1888-1893; St. Peter's, Buffalo, 1893-1896; Chapel of the Holy Innocents, Buffalo, 1896-1914.

In 1904, on the 50th anniversary of his ordination, his Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Dr. Brush leaves a brother, Dr. George W. Brush, of Brooklyn, a sister, Mrs. Phoebe A. Place of Brooklyn, and three sons, Edward Hale Brush of Hollis Court, Long Island, Henry Wells Brush of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Rev. George R. Brush, rector of Trinity Church, Shelburne.

Prayers will be said by the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall at the residence of his son, in Shelburne, at 2:00 p. m., Saturday. Funeral services will be held at St. Gabriel's Church, Hollis Court, L. I. Sunday afternoon, with interment in the family lot at Huntington, L. I.

## POINCARÉ PROMISES SERBIA REVENGE

Paris, March 23.—Paris, a city that the memory of our enemies represents daily as presenting aspects of discouragement or disorder, you have crossed in the midst of enthusiastic throngs, proud to offer hospitality to a young prince who has not let himself become downcast by misfortune and who has not despaired of justice," said President Poincaré in toasting Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia at the Palace of the Elysee at a luncheon there this noon.

After referring to the "sacrifices offered by Serbia in the interest of the peace of Europe," in reply to the Austrian ultimatum and reviewing the gallant struggle of the Serbian army during the war, President Poincaré continued:

"When the Serbian army escaped from the grasp of the enemy and now ready for new combat, the allies will liberate Serbian territory, re-establish the sovereignty and independence of your noble country and revenge oppressed right."

## \$2,670,871 MORE IN ROCKEFELLER GIFTS

New York, March 23.—Results so far achieved in medical education by the so-called "full time plan" of instruction are set forth in the third installment of the annual report of the general education board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, made public yesterday. The board supplied \$2,670,871 for the establishment of this plan in certain institutions.

The purpose is to reorganize clinical instruction so the hospital and teaching staff in the important branches of medicine and surgery devote their entire time to this service.

Leroy Patterson, secretary of committee on unemployment, "dressed like a million dollars" visited New York broad line and is hissed. Men did not like his prosperous look.

Experts in Philadelphia declare there are 23,435 women in the country with flat feet.

## JAPAN FAVORS U. S. GOVERNING THE PHILIPPINES

Tokio, March 23.—Japanese journals which comment on the bill before the American Congress granting eventual independence to the Philippine Islands generally express the opinion that the best interest of the Philippines would be served by remaining under the rule of the United States. Nevertheless the American project has induced no very wide discussion in Japan.

The Jiji thinks that independence for the Philippines might serve to remove suspicion of Japan held by some people in the United States. It doubts whether independence would be of real benefit to the islands. It points out that the Filipinos have been enjoying progress and prosperity to a considerable degree under American administration, and is inclined to feel that it may be too early to give them independence.

The journal concludes with the opinion that it would be of permanent benefit to the islands to remain under American rule.

An apparent contradiction is found by the Tokio Nichi Nichi to exist between the contemplated expansion of armaments by the United States and the independence to be given the Philippines within a period not shorter than four years. It had understood that the question of the Philippines and the importance of protecting American interests on the Pacific were the principal reasons for effecting an expansion of the American navy. The paper thinks that the reason for America's expansion of armaments must now be sought elsewhere than in the importance attached to the protection of American interests in the Pacific and is inclined to the view that inasmuch as the war in Europe has damaged the trade interests of the United States, the projected expansion must be interpreted as a protection of American interests on the Atlantic ocean.

The Osaka Asahi expresses the opinion that the Philippine Islands would be a seat of anarchy the moment the last American warship with the last American soldier disappeared from the horizon.

Franklin County Court.

St. Albans, March 23.—Although Franklin county court has been in session only six days the civil docket, which contained comparatively few cases at the opening of court, now contains only one case for trial by jury, viz., E. E. Baird vs. the town of Enosburg. Several cases have been entered settled. Yesterday morning the jury was excused until it is called upon to take up the remaining civil work and the criminal cases, of which there are only a few. Hearings by the court are now in progress.

The case of Michael C. Powers vs. the Central Vermont Railway company, case, especially assigned for next Monday, was continued on account of the death of the plaintiff.

Among cases settled are the following: Mary R. Plumb vs. B. J. Favette and Paul Brooks, tort; Ellis W. Foster trustee vs. the Union Mutual Fire Insurance company, contract.

Brighton Foresters' Association.

Montpelier, March 21.—Organized to deal in and develop real estate the Brighton Foresters' association of Brighton has filed articles of association with the secretary of state, with a capital stock of \$500 divided into 20 shares. The incorporators are E. Cummings, D. R. Elie, John T. Merrill and F. Parment, all of Indian Pond.

## APPOINTMENT OF STONE'S SUCCESSOR IS ANNOUNCED

Vermont Education Board Formally Declares Choice of Prof. Hillegas.

Montpelier, March 23.—The Vermont State board of education has offered the position of commissioner of education to Milo B. Hillegas of New York and he has accepted the tender. The action of the board was unanimous.